carbide, boron carbide, metakaolin, calcinated clay, chinese clay, calcium carbonate, barium sulfate, aluminium oxide, and magnesium oxide.

65. The method of claim 45 wherein the spherical inorganic matrix particles have a mean particle diameter of from about 5 to about 80 µm.

66. The method of claim 45 wherein the spherical inorganic matrix particles have a mean particle diameter of from about 10 to less than about 50 µm.

67. The method of claim 45 wherein the spherical inorganic matrix particles have a mean particle diameter of from about 25 to about 40 µm.

68. The method of claim 45 wherein at least about 80 wt-% of the spherical inorganic matrix particles have a particle size which does not deviate more than about 15 % from the average particle size.

69. The method of claim 45 wherein at least about 85 wt-% of the spherical inorganic matrix particles have a particle size which does not deviate more than about 15 % from the average particle size.

70. The method of claim 45 wherein at least about 98 wt-% of the spherical inorganic matrix particles have a particle size which does not deviate more than about 15 % from the average particle size.

71. The method of claim 45 wherein the mixture further comprises a chemical foaming agent.

72. The method of claim 71wherein the chemical foaming agent is selected from the group consisting of NH_4HCO_3 and $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$.

73. The composition of claim 71 wherein the chemical foaming agent is present in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 2 % by weight, based on the total amount of the composition.

74. The composition of claim 71 wherein the chemical foaming agent is present in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 1 % by weight, based on the total amount of the composition.

75. A device for conducting a fluid between a space and a duct comprising a porous shaped part comprising

(i) a minor amount of a binder and

(ii) a major amount of spherical inorganic matrix particles

whose surface is porous, at the point where the fluid flows through, and the other surface areas are provided with a fluid-impermeable closing means, which are interrupted by at least one duct connection opening.

76. The device of claim 75 wherein the surface, at the point where the fluid flows through, is structured.

77. The device of claim 75 wherein the porous shaped part is in a form suitable for deep-drawing.

78. The device of claim 75 comprising the inorganic particles and the binder in a weight ratio of about 100 : 10 to about 100 : 0.1.

79. The device of claim 75 comprising the inorganic matrix particles and the binder in a weight ratio of about 100 : 8 to about 100 : 1.0.

80. The device of claim 75 comprising the inorganic matrix particles and the binder in a weight ratio of about 100 : 8 to about 100 : 3.5.

81. The device of claim 75 wherein the binder is selected from the group consisting of organic polymers and alkali silicates.

82. The device of claim 81 wherein the organic polymer binder is selected from the group consisting of thermoplastic polymers.

83. The device of claim 81 wherein the organic polymer binder is selected from the group consisting of cured polymer.

84. The device of claim 81 wherein the alkali silicate is selected from the group consisting of sodium-water glasses, potassium-water glasses and mixtures thereof.

85. The device of claim 82 wherein the thermoplastic organic binder polymer is selected from the group consisting of polyether-ether-ketones (PEEK), polyvinylchloride (PVC), polypropylene (PP), polyethylene (PE), acrylnitrile-butadiene-styrene-copolymers (ABS), polycarbonates (PC), poly-methylmethacrylate (PMMA), polyvinylidenfluoride (PVDF) and thermoplastic polyolefins (TPO).

86. The device of claim 83 wherein the cured polymer is selected from the group consisting of epoxy resins, polyurethane (PU) resins, alkyd resins,